[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.] You may slay the Wilmot Proviso in the Senate chamber, and bury it beneath the Capitol to-day, the dead corse, in complete steel, will haunt your

legislative halls to-morrow.

When the strife is ended in the Territories you now possess, it will be renewed on new fields, North as well as South, to fortify advantages gained, or to retrieve losses incurred, for both of the parties well know that there is "Yet in that word Hereafter."

Senators have referred us to the promise of peace which heralded in the Missouri Compro-mise. Sir, that prophecy is but half its journey yet. The annexation of Texas, the invasion of Mexico, this prolonged struggle over California, this desperate contest for the snows and sands of New Mexico and Deseret, are all within the scope and limits of the prediction; and so are the strifes yet to come over ice bound regions be-yond the St. Lawrence and sun-burnt plains beeath the tropics.

But while this Compromise will fail of all its

purposes, it will work out serious and lasting evils. All such compromises are changes of the Constitution, made in derogation of the Constitution. They render it uncertain in its meaning, and impair its vigor, as well as its sanctions. This Compromise finds the Senate in wide divergence from the House of Representatives, by reason of the undue multiplication of feeble, consumptive States, effected by former compromises of the same sort. You will increase that evil until the Congress of the United States will be unable to conduct the business of the country, by reason of a chronic disagreement between this and the nonuof one branch or of the other; the abolition of

This compromise is rendered doubly dangerous by the circumstance that it is a concession to alarms of disorganization and faction. Such concessions once begun, follow each other with fearful rapidity, and always increasing magnitude. It is time high time, that panies about the Union should cease; that it should be known and felt that the Constitution and the Union, within the limits of human security, are safe, firm, and perpetual. Settle what you can settle; confide in that old ar-biter, Time, for his favoring aid in settling for the future what belongs to the future, and you will hereafter be relieved of two classes of patriots whose labors can well be spared-those who clamor for disunion, either to abolish slavery or to prevent emancipation, and those who surrender prin ciples or sound policy to clamors so idle.

Sir, the agitations which alarm us are not signs

of evils to come, but mild efforts of the Common wealth for relief from mischiefs past. There is a way, and one way only, to put them

at rest. Let us go back to the ground where our forefathers stood. While we leave slavery to the care of the States where it exists, let us inflexibly direct the policy of the Federal Government to circumscribe its limits, and favor its ultimate exentaited upon them, instead of contriving how to maintain an equilibrium that never had existence, consider carefully how at some time-it may be ten, or twenty, or even fifty years hence—by some means, by all means of their own, and without our aid, without sudden change or violent action, they may bring about the emancipation of labor, and its restoration to its just dignity and power in the State. Let them take hope to themselves, give hope to the free States, awaken hope throughout the world. They will thus anticipate only what must happen at some time, and what they them-selves must desire, if it can come safely, and as soon as it can come without danger. Let them do only this, and every cause of disagreement will cease immediately and forever. We shall then not merely endure each other, but we shall be reconciled together, and shall realize once more the concord which results from mutual league, united councils, and equal hopes and hazards, in the most sublime and beneficent enterprise the earth has witnessed. The fingers of the Powers above would tune the harmony of such a peace.

## SPEECH OF MR. BINGHAM, OF MICHIGAN, ON THE

DELIVERED In the House of Representatives, June 4, 1850.

ADMISSION CALIFORNIA.

CONCLUDED. Similar resolutions were soon after passed by the States of Virginia, Alabama, and Floridaone of which declared, "that under no political necessity whatever" would they support any man opposed to the extension of slavery. Mr. Bualready yielded to the demands of the South. General Cass was known to have favored the two million bill, which passed the House with the ot Proviso, and to have expressed his regret at its defeat by a protracted debate in the Senate At the next session he contented himself with voting against the Proviso, on the ground of its being inappropriately applied to a war bill; but he wrote a private letter to one of his constitu-ents, which afterwards found its way into the public prints, in which he declared that its pas-uage would be "death to the war, and death to the Democratic party. On the 31st of December, 1847, there appeared in the Union newspaper in this city, the celebrated "Nicholson Letter," in which be took ground against both the consitutionality and expediency of applying the provisions of the Ordinance to the bills for the government of the Territories. I mention this remarkable coincicalling in question the sincerity of the disthe purpose of corroborating his own statement, "That a great change had been going on in the public mind, his own as well as others." Baltimore Convention met. The delegates from the free States submitted, without a murmur, to the degrading conditions imposed upon them by the South, and General Cass was nominated. The people of Michigan were dumb-founded with horror at the reception of the "Nicholson letter." General Cass had been sixteen years Governor of the Territory of Michigan. Yet notwithstand-ing the prosperity of the State was greatly indebted to the ineffaceable marks of the wisdom and foresight of his Administration, notwithstanding his great and well-deserved personal popularity, and the efforts of his friends, he was left by the people at the election in a minority of 3,642 of the popular vote; and with the single exception of the State of New Hampshire, he failed to obtain a majority of the votes of either of the free States; and at a time when every measure of the Democratic party was in full and successful operation, with an overflowing Treasuperity, we were beaten. Mr. Chairman, others may speculate as to the causes of that defeat; I have no hesitation in ascribing to that fatal "Nicholson Letter," the doctrines of which were received by the people with such perfect loathing the loss of the North, while the slaveholders of sugar plantation, with three hundred negroes This was a mortifying defeat; but it may well be borne, if it inculcates this useful lesson, that in this noon of the nineteenth century, when the down-trodden nations of Europe are bursting the ages-when every breeze from across the Atlantic wafts with it the cry of liberty and the inalienable rights of man from the uprising

her so Congress were chosen, pledged to oppose the extension of slavery, and also a large majori-ty of the members of the Legislature, who, upon assembling in January, reaffirmed the oft-express ed opinion of the people, that Congress had the constitutional power, and that it was their duty to execute it in the exclusion of slavery from the meeting, or of a convention, or a newspaper in the State, which has sustained the doctrines of that "letter." But, Mr. Chairman, it has been heralded by the Union newspaper, that the last Michigan Legislature has "repudiated the Wilmot Proviso." Sir, they have done no such thing. They have, indeed, by a vote of 24 members out of 66-20 being accidentally absent-passed a series of resolutions: but did they rescind the oftexpressed deliberate judgment of the people of Michigan, that the Constitution conferred the power upon Congress to prohibit slavery in the territories? No. sir. On the contrary, the popular branch had the impudence to reassert the doctrine. Did they rescind the resolution that it was the solemn duty of Congress so to prohibit by would be little doubt as to the character of the answer.

It has also been said, Mr. Chairman, that because Congress had not the power to establish slavery by law, therefore, Congress had no power to legislate in relation to slavery. Sir, slavery was never established either by the law of nature, or by any other law. It is the creature of force and wrong; it was never lawfully introduced into any country—it found its way into every State of this Union by violence. I am corroborated in this statement by the honorable member from Tennessee, [Mr. Harris,] an extract from whose speech contains these words: express enactment? No, sir. Did they rescind the resolution that it was the duty of Congress to the resolution that it was the duty of Congress to break up the infamous traffic in human beings in the city of Washington, and in sight of the flag that floats over the Capitol? No, sir, they did no such thing. They daved to do no such thing. But they did pass a set of resolutions of the following import: "Whereas the people of Michigan are opposed to the extension of slavery"—yes, sir, these are their very words, "opposed to the extension of slavery," therefore Resolved, That if our Senators are very anxious to relieve their Nashville Convention friends from the ridiculous dilemma in vention friends from the ridiculous dilemma in which they find themselves placed, or if they really believe "that the Union will be broken into fragments" unless slavery is allowed to cross the Rio Grande, they are permitted, "by voice and vote," to do as they please. They may vote for the omnibus bill; they may vote for a clause allowing the people themselves to settle the question of slavery, or they may vote for the clause prohibiting their action; they may vote for the

masses—the Northern statesman, to be successful must prove true to the interests of the free labo

which he represents, instead of becoming an ac-cessory to the cupidity of the Southern slave-holder, who would doom his fellow man to per-

At the same election in Michigan, three mem

Missouri Compromise line, or vote against it as shall best subserve the wishes of the South and thereby save the Union. The State of Michigan, in consideration of the extrordinary concession made by the distinguished Senator from Mis sissippi, in consenting to postpone the day for the dissolution of the Union, humbly presents this as her "peace offering." This Mr. Chairman, is the substance of the resolutions which the Union, in publishing, prefaced with the remark that "the language was as felicitous as the sentiments were praise-worthy." In the county of Lenawee, one of the most populous counties in the district represented by my honorable friend Mr. Buel, a Demoeratic Convention was held on the 13th of Septem

themselves."

the United States-Be it enacted," &c.

on the 7th of May, 1800, an act was passed for

like prohibition as to slavery. These two latter acts received the approval and signature of Thom-

as Jefferson.
On the 20th of April, 1836, Wisconsin was or-

ganized as a Territory, and slavery prohibited with-in its limits. This act was approved by General

The Territory of lowa was established by act

of Congress of the 12th of June, 1838, under the Administration of Mr. Van Buren; and here also

was slavery prohibited.
On the 14th of August, 1848, the Territory of Oregon was organized, which contained the same provision in the memorable and time-honored words, "there shall be neither slavery nor involun-

ary servitude therein, except for the punishment of

Here are a series of enactments, commencing

by Congress in 1789, under the Administration of Washington, down through the Administrations of Adams, Jefferson, Jackson, Van Buren, and Polk, to the year 1848, when the last Territorial

Government was organized, covering a period of more than half a century, in which this policy of restricting the spread of slavery was steadily

pursued and enforced. The constitutionality of these enactments was not controverted at the time,

nor has it ever since been called in question, until the Southern test was made, that "under no polit-

cal necessity whatever," would they support a man

in favor of the Ordinance.

Not content with providing that slavery should

never exist in any territory which was free from it at the time of its organization, Congress has

from time to time regulated and restricted it in those territories where it had actual existence.

By the 7th section of the act organizing a Ter-ritorial Government for Mississippi, passed in 1798, the importation of slaves into said Territory

from any place without the United States was prohibited under severe penalties. This was ten

years before Congress had the power, under the Constitution, to prohibit the importation of slaves

ber, 1849, preceding the annual election, and on the 18th of April, 1850, another was held preceding the election of delegates to a Constitutional Con vention. The resolutions passed at the two conventions of the same party were somewhat dissimilar, and I will read them: Resolutions of the Lenancee county Democratic Con

vention, September 13th, 1849.

Resolved, That, in common with all the free States of the Union, we are opposed to the institu-tion of slavery, believing it to be adverse to the great principles of human freedom, while we are willing to yield to the Southern States all their constitutional rights, and are opposed to any interference by Congress with the institution of slavery in the Southern States, where it now

Resolved, That we approve of the principles of the Jeffersonian Ordinance, proposed in 1784, and adopted in 1787, and believe that the unex-

owing to the beneficial influences of its princi-

4 Resolved, That the act passed by Congress t organize the Territory of Oregon, in which is a clause to prohibit slavery or involuntary servi-tude except for crime in that Territory, acknowledged the power of Congress over the subject of slavery in the Territories of the United Stater.

"Resolved, That we are in favor of the exer-cise by the General Government of all their constitutional powers to prohibit the introduction of slavery into the Territories of the United States, and to prevent its extension into thos

Resolutions of the Lenawee county Democratic Convention, April 18th, 1850.

" Resolved, That the efforts of our distinguished Senator, That the efforts of our distinguished Senator, General Lewis Cass, at the present ses-sion of Congress, to preserve the integrity and harmony of our glorious Union, guided by a wis-dom and judgment and enforced by an eloquence rarely equalled, deserve the warmest thanks and acknowledgments of every Democrat and friend to his country, and are peculiarly gratifying to the Democracy of this county, who were the first to present his name as a candidate for the

Presidency in 1843, in this State.

"Resolved That those Democrats in our Legislature who voted to dender their thanks to on: Senators and Representatives in Congress for their efforts in behalf of the Union, and to re-tire Goneral Case from the necessity of resigning at present, when his continued exertions might be most required to promote the nation's best interests, deserve our warmest approbation, and shall

receive our continued support."

The comment which I wish to append to the introduction of these resolutions is the significant fact, that at the election after the passage of the first, the county gave its usual Democratic majority, and that the ticket which was nominated by the Convention which passed the last, was beaten by an average majority of 480 votes Mr. Chairman, this same Legislature of Mich-

igan also unanimously passed resolutions in favor of the immediate and unconditional admission of the free State of California into the Union. For six months she has been knocking at the doors of Congress. The bill for admision has been retarded, and loaded down, and embarassed, by the votes of Northern men. The California representatives would long ago have had their seats on this floor, and this new sister from the Pacific coast would have been welcomed among the constella-tion of States, if its pretended Northern friends had not been uniformly aiding by "their voices and votes," and coöperating with the avowed opponents of the measure. Sir, if a vote could have been obtained, no one doubts that Califor-

into the States.

By the act of the 26th of March, 1804, that part of Louisiana south of the Territory of Mississipi was organized into a Territorial Govern-ment, by the name of Orleans. By this act, the importation into said Territory of slaves from abroad was prohibited, and also the importation of any slave from within the United States who nia would long ago have been admitted, and no one, I think, need doubt the judgment of a disshould have been brought into the country since the 1st of May, 1798, or who should thereafter criminating people, in fixing the responsibility for staving off and preventing that vote in the proper be brought into the United States. It further provided that no slave should be brought into Mr. Chairman, aside from the denial of the States, who should remove there for actual settle-ment, and who should at the time be the bona fide territories contained in the Nicholson letter, and which seems to have found but few supporters, ment, and who should at the time be the bona fide owner of such slave; thus directly interdicting the domestic as well as the foreign slave trade in this Territory of Orleans. This act was appro-ved by Jefferson.

On the 6th of March, 1820, an act was passed "to authorize the people of Missouri to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an either North or South, a power which the either North or South, a power which the distinguished Senator has recently claimed for Congress, outside of the Constitution, and in relation to which he said, "certainly, it is the moral duty of any country holding distant possessions, to institute Governments for the preservation of social order, and here, and here alone, is the foundation of Government, as exercised by Congress"—there was one other position taken, from which I am bound to dissent. It is in these words: "The question that presents itself is not a question of the increase, but of the diffusion of slavery—

"If we intend to submit to the policy of cor

of the progress of slavery, or to submit to an or-ganic change in our institutions." In these two

short extracts the case is fairly stated : the " perpetuation of slavery by "diffusion," or its "gradual emancipation" by confining it to its present

Mr. Chairman, the Canada thistle is a noxious

and troublesome plant to the agriculturists of the North; its introduction upon the farm of the careful husbandman is considered a great evil;

careful husbandman is considered a great evil; every portion of the premises is watched with the utmost care against its insidious approach, and the first plant that is discovered is immediately uprooted. If you were to ask the proprietor of the soil which he would prefer, a few scattering plants on one corner of the farm, or a general "diffusion" over the whole estate, I think there would be little doubt as to the character of the answer.

hibit slavery in certain Territories." By the 8th section of that act it was provided, that in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servinds, otherwise than whether its sphere be stationary or progressive, its amount will be the same. The rejection of this restriction will not add one to the class of servirestriction will not add one to the class of servitude, nor will its adoption give freedom to a single
being who is now placed therein; the same numbers will be spread over greater territory, and
so far as compression with greater abundance of
the necessaries of life is an evil, so far will that
be mitigated by transporting slaves to a new
country, and giving them a larger space to occupy."
Now, sir, if I understand this proposition, it is
an argument in favor of extending slavery into in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and the same is hereby, forever prohibited."

This act, as also the Ordinance of 1787, actually abolished slavery—a thing we do not now propose to do. Slavery existed in parts of the Northwest Territory, and in Louisiana the law of slavery at the time of the cession from France covered the entire territory from the Gulf of Mexico to the an argument in favor of extending slavery into these new territories. If that be its intent and meaning, I can only say that it contrasts strongly with the views and opinions of Jefferson, who labored so ardently to reclaim the Northwest Terparallel of the forty-ninth degree of north lati-tude, and west to the Rocky Mountains. The Missouri Compromise was in harmony with the settled policy of our Government. It restricted

intored so are neity to reclaim the Northwest Territory from its encroachments, with a view to
its final extincion. But will the "diffusion" of
slavery not increase it? There has been added
in Stotes to this Confederacy since its formation,
exclusive of the territories, a million of square
miles. The population of whites has increased
from three to twenty millions, and of slaves from and narrowed the limits of slavery. Thus, sir, commencing with the celebrated Ordinance of '87, down to the year 1848, this Govern-ment has exercised full and exclusive jurisdiction over the question of slavery in the Territories.

And yet the people of Michigan are to be told that "the old Democratic plan" is, "to say nothing about slavery in the Territories." Sir, this spehalf a million to three millions. Now, sir, does any man believe that this unexampled increase in "the old Democratic plan" is, "to say nothing about slavery in the Territories." Sir, this specious pretext of leaving to the people of the Territories the regulation of that question, was never adopted, Sovereignty only appertains to organized States. It is that power which prescribes laws, and to which it is required to yield obedience. This power no more resides in a Territory, than it does in a county or township in the State of Michigan; the people in the smallest township might as well claim to make laws, as the people in a Territory. They are high prerogatives, which, in the case of a township, belong to the State; in the case of a township, belong to the only sovereign, the United States. Nor, Mr. Chairman, was the remark of the distinguished Senator from Michigan, in his speech, in which he says, "all the Territories have been governed upon this general principle of Congressional jurisdiction, leaving to the people to be affected by them, the passage of laws suited to their condition," perfectly accurate. For eighteen years the people of the Territory of Michigan had neither a voice in the passage of laws, nor in the selection of the persons to administer them. For eight years out of the sixteen, of which the Senator himself was Governor, he, in conjunction with three judges, (all of them helding their places without the been confined to the original States, would have taken place? No, sir; this continual assertion of taken place? No, sir; this continual assertion of the right to carry their property into the new territories, is to gain new markets for the sale of slaves. The honorable gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Meade,] in a recently published speech, says, "Virginia has a slave population of near half a million, whose value is chiefly dependent on Southern demand." The recent rise in cotton is said to have a slave population. is said to have increased greatly the price and demand for negroes; and the North Carolinian, published at Fayetteville, says that the number pass-ing through Wilmington for the Charleston market averages twenty-five a day! This inhu-man and barbarous traffic, the contemplation of which elicited from Jefferson the exclamation that "he trembled for his country when he reflected that God was just, and that his justice would not British Parliament, characterized as "one of the most execrable crimes (for he would not designate it by the honorable name of traffic) that could dis-grace a people, the being engaged in the sale of our fellow creatures "—is increased by the "diffu-sion" of slavery. And the same gentleman from Virginia, in view of the restriction, says: fining the slaves to the present limits, we should commence forthwith the work of gradual emancipation—it is an easier task for us than our children." The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Hilliard] expressed the same opinion: "We must make up our minds either to resist the interdiction

of the sixteen, of which the Senator himself was Governor, he, in conjunction with three judges, (all of them holding their places without the constitutional authority, as he now admits,) arbitrarily imposed upon that people a code of laws, which extended down to the "private relations of husband and wife, parent and child," and in which the people had not a word to say. Fortunately for them, it was a mild and beneficent code, suited to their wants and condition. Fortunately was it for them that this condition. Fortunately was it which extended down to the "private relations of husband and wife, parent and child," and in which the people had not a word to say. Fortunately for them, it was a mild and beneficent code, suited to their wants and condition. Fortunately was it for them that this new light, of the power of Congress only to legislate in relation to land in the Territories, had not broken upon them. Mr. Chairman, having shown satisfactorily, I trust, that in proposing to exclude slavery from these new possessions acquired on our southwest border we are only walking in the footsteps of the patriots and statesmen have preceded us, why should we hesistate to act? Every Southern man voted to exclude slavery from the Northwest Territory. Why should we linger against guarding the Southwest from its intrusion? Is it because we are alarmed at the threats for the dissolution of the Union? Was it to propagate human slavery that this Union was formed? If Southern men should undertake to carry out their treasonable designs, what would be the record of their wrongs upon which they would ask the judgment of the world? "The people of the North refuse to acknowledge that slavery is a great blessing—a blessing to the master and a blessing to the slave, and relation to his party to endorse that doctrine, and a statement that Mr. Hamlin himself had endorsed it; the delay and vacillation to pass resolutions reaffirmative of the instructions of 1849; the backing and filing; the voting down and then year. slavery is a great blessing—a blessing to the master and a blessing to the slave—and refuse to aid us in its extension; therefore wa declare this Union to be dissolved." This

slavery by law, therefore, Congress had no power
to legislate in relation to slavery. Sir, slavery
was never established either by the law of nature,
or by any other law. It is the creature of force
and wrong; it was never lawfully introduced into
any country—it found its way into every State
of this Union by violence. I am corroborated in
this statement by the honorable member from
this statement by the honorable member from
geome Northern statesment os tand here trembling
in their shoes at these croakings and bullying
thereats of desperate bravadoes? Are we, the
representatives of the great free North, so weak
or so timid as to be frightened from our principles and our purposes, because treason is rife in
the land? Shall we submit to slavery dictation?
Shall we encourage them in their insolence, by
publishing to the world our fears? No, sir; let
the same spirit animate us which was so nobly expressed by General Cass two years ago, when our
rescinded or
country was involved in a foreign war, and the
patriotism of our people was invoked to raise men
and the money to bring it to an honorable conclusion. Then he thus spoke:

"Mr. Chairman, a leading Democratic paper in

"Mr. Chairman, a leading Democratic paper in

Michigan, the Detroit Free Press, in a recent article commenting upon the action of Congress upon the territorial measures, utters the following sentiment:

| Michigan, the Detroit Free Press, in a recent federacy, and of all the places in this Republic, this high place should be the last, in which they should be expressed. The Constitution is in no danger. It has survived many a shock, and it

"The true plan, which ought to be adopted, would be the old Democratic one, for which we have always contended—that Congress should will survive many more. It is yet fresh in its strength. No infirmity has come to tell us that its dissolution is near. It is no longer an experiprovide Governments for the territories, saying nothing in them about slavery, but leaving to the ment, but experience—no longer a promise, but performance. It has fulfilled all, and more than all its most sanguine advocates dared predict. It is at this moment stronger in the affections of the American people, than at any other period of its existence. Like the cliff of eternal granite which overlooks the ocean, and drives back the ceaseless waves that assail its base, so will the Constitution resist the assaying the area of the constitution and the constitution that the constitution is the assay of the constitution that the constitution that the constitution that the constitution is the assay of the constitution that the constitution th people interested the regulation of that matter for Sir, it may be that this was intended for irony Sir, it may be that this was intended for irony; but if it was not, I do not think I use too strong language, when I characterize it as a gross attempt to practice upon the credulity of its readers; and that they may be enabled to form a proper estimate of the truth of the statement, I will show them what the "true plan—the old Democratic plan for which we have always contended"—

resist the assaults that may be made upon it, come how or when or whence they may. These were the eloquent, courageous words of statesman, which found a ready response in the a statesman, which found a ready response in the hearts of the people. They were uttered at a time when a strong party organization was opposed to the prosecution of the war. Now that the war is over, when nothing agitates the country but the simple question of organizing Governments for the acquired country, cannot the Constitution stand as rude a shock? And was is. The first Congress that assembled after the adoption of the Constitution, on the 7th of August, 1789, passed an act confirming the Ordinance of 1787, and giving to it full force and validity. The purposes of this act clearly appear from the eamble, which is in these words:
"Whereas, in order that the Ordinance of the United States, in Congress assembled, for the Government of the territory northwest of the Ohio, may continue to have full force and effect, it is required that certain provisions should be made to adapt the same to the present Constitution of not the same distinguished Senator frightened from his propriety, and does he not tamely sur-render to the dictation of an insolent minority, when he writes for publication sentiments like

"Whatever impressions may prevail elsewhere I suppose there is no intelligent observer at the seat of Government who is not seriously disturbed at the present state of things. Whether the danger is greater or less, nearer or more remote, are This act received the constitutional approval of Washington. Msny of those who participated in its enactment had been members of the Con-vention that framed the Constitution, and, there-

know no lover of his country who does not view the crisis as an alarming one, and does not see, in the signs of the times, the approach of one of those political convulsions which, if not averted the organization of a territorial Government for Indiana, and slavery expressly prohibited therein. This act was approved by John Adams. January 11th, 1805, the Northern part of Indiby wise and timely measures, may be fatal to us, and to the cause of freedom throughout the ana was erected into the Territory of Michigan, and slavery prohibited. February 3d, 1809, the Territory of Illinois was established, with the

"The Union is in danger! The first step towards safety is, to believe that the danger exists; and when the watchman asks, 'What of the night?' he who does not sound the alarm, is neither true to his own duty, nor to the interests of those who have committed a part of the fortress of their liberty to his keeping."-February 13, 1850.

Sir, in the days of Andrew Jackson this Union was really in danger. Then a sovereign State threatened to nullify the laws, and prepared to carry that threat into execution. But the brave old soldier, who had met the enemies of his country, and saved the beauty and booty of New Or-leans, nothing daunted, issued his mandate: "The Union—it must, and it SHALL be preserved!" Those memorable words produced a talismanic effect; and the disturbers of the peace—the agitators, the nullifiers, quaited before the flash of his undaunted eye, and his imperious will. These same daunted eye, and his imperious will. These same agitators—these same nullifiers—threaten the peace of the Union now. Shall we tamely surrender? Shall a slaveholding minority always control the destinies of this Republic? Shall that cursed institution be permitted to march on, like a restatless current, across the continent? Do they not already possess much the larger and better portion of the soil of these States? The treasures of freems were freely given to acquire better portion of the soil of these States? The treasures of freemen were freely given to acquire this new territory—why should it not remain the abode of freemen? The blood of freemen was freely poured out to enrich its soil—why should it be polluted with the sweat of the slave? Mr. Chairman, the Union is in no danger. The will of the majority must be obeyed; the free soil of the country must be preserved as the inheritance of the free laborer and his children. If their Representatives are faithless to the trusts.

If their Representatives are faithless to the trusts confided to them, the people must rally in their might, and assert their rights and their true dignity. California—the free State of California must be admitted; and if all other leaders desert us, the intrepid Benton is here—the same who grappled with, and triumphed over, the monster United States Bank; the same who so persever-ingly guarded the fame of Andrew Jackson, and carried the "expunging" resolutions; the same who labored so zealously to give the people a sound specie currency, by the passage of the gold bill; the same who has always fearlessly denounced nullification, whenever it has shown its demon head, as he does now, in the following ex-

"The time has gone by for holyday professions in favor of the Union—the time has come for works. The condition of the country requires new tests for the Democratic party. Repudiation of the Nashville Convention-repudiation of nulevils—submission to the laws of the land until repealed by the people or invalidated by the Judiciary. These are the tests which the times require, and no communion with any one who will not adopt them and work up to them."

Mr. Chairman, a brighter day will soon dawn upon us. This deep-seated hostility, this desperate opposition to the admission of the free State of California, is one of the dying throes of the slave power.

the slave power. It has controlled the destiny of this country. It has dispensed its patronage. It has grasped the Executive, Judicial, and Diplomatic functions of this Government. Our Northern politicians have bowed down before its shrine ern politicians have bowed down before its shrine and worshipped; and it has moulded them like clay in the hands of the potter. But its dream of a great slave mart on the shores of the Pacific will never be realized—henceforth it is shorn of its power. The flat of the people has gone forth. "No new slave territory, no new slave States," is the popular cry; and he lingers far behind the progressive spirit of the age who doubts its literal fulfilment. Henceforth, as in California, new countries are to be seized and controlled by free labor, and its dignity will be asserted. Let us labor, and its dignity will be asserted. Let us hope that slavery, the only stigms upon our great Republic, the living libel upon the Declaration of Independence, will gradually disappear, and that the day will soon come when the buying and selling of human beings will be known only like religious intolerance or the burning of witches or ligious intolerance, or the burning of witches, or the African slave trade—among the things which

an enlightened age condemns. an enlightened age condemns.

Mr. Chairman, I have spoken frankly and earnestly the promptings of my judgment and my heart. If, upon this momentous question, it is my fortune to differ with others, I have no disposition to question the purity of their motives or the sincerity of their patriotism. Coming, as I do, from the laboring classes, I should have failed do, from the laboring classes, I should have failed to discharge my whole duty if I had not spoken and acted, when I thought their interests in jeopardy. As the Representative of free white laboring men, I mean to defend their rights. I have no desire for political preferment. I have no ambition for fame. I shall be content if I leave no stain upon my memory; and if hereafter my descendants should, perchance, refer to the records of these proceedings, I trust it will inspire them with an honest pride, to be able to say, "He opposed the extension of slavery." opposed the extension of slavery."

## FROM MAINE.

BANGOR, July 1, 1850. To the Editor of the National Era : It will doubtless be acceptable to your readers to know something as to the state and prospects of Free Soil in this Down-East State. Our State or Free Soil in this Down-East State. Our State
Convention has just come off. The busy sesson
of the year did not prevent a full attendance from
all sections of the State, except the remote and
belated Arosotook. Every other county was ably
represented. The session was at the beautiful
village of Waterville.

The Convention attracted much interest from

all parties, as its sotion was expected to have an influence on the all-exciting question of the election of United States Senator, now pending before the Legislature. The division in the Democratic

and a statement that Mr. Hamlin himself had endorsed it; the delay and vacillation to pass resolutions resfirmative of the instructions of 1849; the
backing and filing; the voting down and then voting up on these matters; and, above all, the suspicious presence, at such a time, of Senator Bradbury, from his post at Washington, using every
influence and every art to obtain from the Legislature of this State what General Cass obtained
from that of Michigan, raised such a doubt in the
mind of our friends in the Legislature, that no
appliances or urgency from within or without the mind of our friends in the Legislature, that no appliances or urgency from within or without the Legislature could satisfy them that they were at liberty to vote for a man whose fortunes and hopes are inseparable from his party. They wanted to see where the party was going before they could feel certain as to his course. Were the resolutions to be passed? Or, were those of 1849 to be rescinded or Michigandered? The resolutions hung mid-air. They had been once, in form, voted down; but premises were lavished. It would not answer. It was not until after seven ballotings in the House, that, hopeless of a compromise with the Hunkers, the resolutions were passed through that body.

The excitement had reached a high pitch, and even that vote gave little additional strength to Mr. Hamlin. What he gained on one side he lost on the other; whereas, had the resolutions been put through in the first instance, and before a ballot, Mr. Hamlin would have had a majority

at the first ballot.

In the Senate, the ground was firmer. One of the Free-Soilers went over to Hamlin at the first the Free-Soilers went over to Hamlin at the first ballot, giving him thirteen votes of the sixteen necessary to a choice. The other four Free-Soilers stood immovable. They are men who act from a high sense of duty, and look not to the question as one of the hour, or of one principle alone. They look not upon it as bearing upon an individual, but upon a position to be sustained; and that position is sustained by a vote for Gen. Fessenden, no less than by a vote for Hamlin himself. It is more: it invites Mr. Hamlin to take yet higher ground—to oppose additions to take yet higher ground—to oppose additions to slave territory, to oppose any more slave States; to wage battle against the slave trade and slavery in the District. Yet is Mr. Hamlin sure of their votes, and the votes of many of the Whigs, should the question be between him and any other man of his party in the State, or between him and

George Evans.

Such was the state of the question when the Convention met. Expectation was on tiptoe. But, most wisely, the Convention took no action upon the subject; attended to its appropriate work of organizing for the approaching canvass, leaving the members of the Legislature to act according to their convictions of duty. They are men worthy to be trus ed; whether they act together or not, all are satisfied that they act honestly and

Our excellent candidate for Governor of las

year, George F. Talbot, Esq, of East Machine, was renominated. He addressed the Convention several times, and with marked ability. His views of the Constitution, and its relation to slavery, were presented with great clearness and force.

General Fessenden presided with his usual dignity and ability. I always love to see him in the chair. He is at home there, and sets every one at his ease. I expect to see him yet in the Senate of the United States. All admit his pe-culiar fitness for the office; all are ready to acknowledge that he has no superior for the office in Maine. If we are true to ourselves, he will be our next Senator; and that without injustice to Mr. Hamlin, unless Mr. Hamlin has the courage to appeal to the people against the trading politicians, who have always hated him. Hamlin is strong with the middle interest men of all parties in this State. Had he appealed to them one year ago, his cause and that of Pree Soil in this State, which would then have been identical, would have been fifty per cent. better. He hesi-tated. His party balked upon Dr. Hubbard. It was a treachery which gave the enemies of Ham-lin an advantage. What is wanting now is cour-age on his part, and that of his friends, to cast off the trader. I fear they have not the courage. Hitherto they have sought to buy peace and to unite to theirs the votes of their worst enemies, by compromise, and yielding up the best offices in the State. While that course is continued, Hamlin and his supporters will continue to slide down. It is the courageous that win. down. It is the courageous that win.

JOHN W. NORTH, A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and General Land Agent, Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota Territory. Oct. 11.—y

THE ASSAM TEA COMPANY.

No. 136 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK.

THE proprietors beg to call the attention of connoisseur in Tea, and the heads of families, to the choice and rar selection of Teas imported by them, and hitherto unknown in this country, which by their tragrance and delicacy, combined with virgin purity and strength, produce an infusion of surpassing richness and flavor.

The Teas offered are the following : The Jeddo Bloom, a Black Tea, at - - \$1 00 per li The Niphon, do. do. 75 do.
The Niphon, do. do. 75 do.
The Diari, do. do. 50 do.
The Osacca, a Green Tea, at 100 do.
The Too taisa, do. do. 75 do.
The Too taisa, do. do. 75 do.
The Too taisa, do. do. 50 do.
The Ud fi Mixture, a compound of the most rare and choice Teas grown on the fertile and genial soil of Assam 1.00 do.
With a view to encourage the introduction of these matchless Teas, it is the intention of the proprietors to distribute by lot, among the purchasers, a quantity of Teas equal to the FIRST YEAR'S PROFITS on the sales effected. Each purchaser will receive, enclosed in the package, a num-

For every fifty cents laid out, and on the receipts amo ins to \$20,000, the undermentioned parcels of Tea, to the value of ten per cent, or \$2,000, will be given away as bonness, according to the following scale:

5 Prizes of 50 lbs. of Tea each, at \$1 per lb. 250

BOSTON.

Also, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS for prolapsu

Also, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS for prolapsus uteri, trusses for prolapsus ani, suspensory bags, kace caps back boards, steeled shoes for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and made to answer oftentimes as well as new. The subscriber having worns atmes himself for the last twenty five years, and fitted so many for the last twelve years, teels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him.

CONVEX SPIRAL TRUSSES; Dr. Chase's trusses formerly add by Dr. Leach; trusses of releasing metal

CONVEA SPIRAL TRUSSES; Dr. Chase's trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leach; trusses of galvanized metal, that will not rust, having wooden and copper pade; Read's spiral truss; Randell's do.; Salmon's ball and socket: Sherman's patent French dx; Bateman's do., double and single; Stone's trusses. Also, TRUSSES FOR CHIL DREN of all sizes. Dr. Fletcher's truss, Marshe's truss. Dr. Hull's truss, Thompson's crotchet truss, and the Shaker's rocking trusses, may be had at this establishment.

LIGHTS LITERARY AGENCY,

## No. 3 Cornhill, Boston.

ESTABLISHED to sid the circulation of all USEFUL PUBLICATIONS issued in the United States Orders for Books or Periodicals executed promptly, and at the most reasonable rates.

THE NATIONAL ERA comes from Washington to

THE NATIONAL ERA comes from Washington to this agency by Express, and is delivered by carriers in any part of the city proper, at \$2.75 a year, free of postage; single copies 61-4 cents Price, by mail, \$2.

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH, a new and attractive monthly journal for Youth, edited by Mrs Bailey, and published at Washington, also comes by Express to this Agency. Price, delivered in Boston, free of postage, 75 cents a year; by mail, 50 cents.

June 6. G. W. LIGHT & CO.

QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

OWING to the late revolutions and counter-revolutions among the nations of Europe, which have followed each other in such quick succession, and of which "the end is not yet," the leading periodicals of Britain have become invested with a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They cocupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treat ses to be furnished by the historian at a future day. The American publishers, therefore, deem it proper to call renewed attention to these periodicals, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, viz:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and

BLACKWOOD'S EDINB'GH MAGAZINE

In these periodicals are contained the riews, moderately though firmly expressed, of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical. Blackwood's and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Kdinburgh Review" Whig, and the "Westminster Review" Liberal. The "North British Review" owes its establishement to the last great ecclesiastical movement in Scotland, and is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand departments of human knowledge; it was originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, is conducted by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, is conducted by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, is conducted by Dr. Chalmers, and now, of the wery highest order.

The "Westminster," though reprinted under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," it heng in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has therefore the atvantage, by this combination, of uniting in one work the best features of both, as herstofore issued.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the Edinburgh edition.

The RMS.

For any one of the four Keviews, For any two of the Reviews, For any three of the Reviews, For all four of the Reviews, For Blackwood's Magazine, For Blackwood and three Reviews, For Blackwood and the four Reviews,

our copies of anyor all of the above works will be address, on payment of the regular subscription for

MPROVED LAED OIL—Lard Oil of the squal to sperm for combastion, also for coolies, being manufactured without acids,

BOSTON "NATIONAL ERA" AGENCY,

BOSTON "NATIONAL ERA" AGENCY,

No. 3 Cornhill.

THE National Era comes from Washington to this office
by Express, and is delivered by carriers in any part of
the city proper, at \$2.75 a year, free of postage; single
copies, six and a quarter centa.

Now is the time to secure this national advocate of the Liberty Movement, during the first session of Congress under
the new Administration, when questions of the most thrill
ing importance must be decided.

Subscriptions and renewals respectfully solicited by
Nov. 25.

GEO. W. LIGHT, 3 Cernbill.

NEWSPAPER AGENCIES.

B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent is age
for the National Era, and authorized to take Adve sements and subscriptions at the same rates as required tisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His offices are at Boston, 8 Congress street; New York Tribune Building; Philadelphia, northwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets; Baltimore, southwest corner of North and Fayette streets.

ccr S. M. PETTENGILL, Newspaper Advertising, Sub-cription, and Collecting Agent, No. 10 State street, Boston Journal Building,) is slao agent for the National Era. SPRINGDALE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

SPRINGDALE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

This institution is agreeably situated in a healthy part of Loudoun county, Virginia, eight miles west of Leesburg, and two mites south of the stage road leading from Washington to Winehester.

The summer term will commence on the 18th of Fifthmonth, (May.) The winter term will commence on the 15th of Eleventh month, (November.)

The branches taught are—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic Geography, History, Grammar, Composition Book-keeping, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Botany, Algebra, Rhetorie, the French Language, Brawing, Painting and Needlework.

Loctures are delivered on Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, and Chemistry, illustrated by pleasing experiments.

A library, a cabinet of minerals, and philosophical apparatus, are provided for the use of the school. The discipline is strictly parantal; and every effort is made to induce in the minds of the pupils a love of knowledge and desire of excellence as the proper stimulants to exertion.

The Assert of Principle Comments of Geoung extracturages are 50 cents per quarter for lights, pens, and penells; \$3 per quarter for lights, pens, and penells; \$3 per quarter for the same for drawing and painting. Books and stationery furnished at the usual pri-

ben required. clars sent to the Point of Rocks will be conveyed t he school free of charge by giving timely notice, dir Purcel's Store.
Dec. 6. SAMUEL M. JANNEY, Principal.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

THE Commencement at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, will take place on Wednesday, July 24th. During the week the usual addresses will, be delivered before the Society of Christian Research, by Rev. Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia; before the Alumni, by Hon. William J. Bacon, of Utloa, of the class of 1822; before the Literary Societies, by Hon Peury B. Stanton, of Seneca Falls, and a Poem by Alfred B Street, of Albany BENNETT'S DAGUERREAN GALLERY

Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City, one door west of Gilman's Drug Store.

THE citizens of Washington and strangers visiting the city are respectfully informed that the subscriber hajust opened a gallery as above, which he has fitted up in eie gant style, with all the latest improvements, including

AN EXTENSIVE SKYLIGHT. AN EXTENSIVE SKYLIGHT, and is now prepared to take pictures of all sizes, single or in groups, which his long exp-rience and great success embolden him to say will be pronounced by competent indges fully equal to any specimens of the phonographic artiver produced in the United States.

Cabinet pictures, measuring eleven by fourtest inches, taken at short notice; also, crayon and enamelled Daguerreotypes.

pes.
Pictures taken equally well in cloudy as in fair weather.
Perfect satisfaction warranted in a l cases.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examin pecimens.

N. S. BENNETT. BOARDING.

MRS. EMILY H. STOCKTON, No. 161 Chestnut street Oct. 25—tf

EXCHANGE BANK OF R. W. LATHAM & CO., Washington, D. C.,

DEALS in cheeks, drafts, acceptances, promissory notes bank notes, and coin.

Notes on all solvent banks in the United States bought and sold at the best prices.

BRAFTS, NOTES, AND BILLS,
In Washington and Georgetown, collected, and remittances promptly made, in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, or Boston funds, at a charge of one-quarter per cent.

COLLECTIONS

Made in all the principal cities of the Union, on the most favorable terms.

EXCHANGE.

Bills of exchange and bank checks on most of the princial cities of the Union bought and sold at the best rates.

OF Office hours, from eight o'clock A. M. to five P. M.
Nov. 15—tf

LARD FOR OIL.

LARD WANTED.—Cash paid for corn, mast, and slop-fee.
Larl. Apply to
THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer,
Jan. 20. 23 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

In Quart Bottles.

In Quart Bottles.

FOR purifying the blood, and for the cure of Scrofula, Rhewmatism, Stubborn U cers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rhewm. Fever Sores, Eryspielas. Pimples, B les, Mercurial Disea es, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis Consumption, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, 4c.

THE RECORDS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE,

Agents:

New York, July 27, 1849.

Gentlemen: Words can but feebly express my feeling in conveying the pleasing intelligence that my wife is restored to perfect health by the use of your invaluable Sar saparilla. She was afflicted with a severe outaneous disease, that covered the whole surface of the body, so that it would have been impossible to touch any part that was free from the humor; the head, face, and hands, were covered with scales like those of a fiel; the hair fell out in large quantities; and walking caused the most excruciating agonies as it affected the jists more than any other part. She suffered also a long time from an affection of the liver, connected with general debility, and a prostration of the nervous system. Physicians, both in Europe and America, had exhausted the usual remedies, without effecting a cure, or scarcely affording relief: and the best me local skill was unavailing, until she happily used your Sarsaparilla. The disease was pronounced salt rheum, but her whole system, internally and externally, was altogether deranged; but so complete has been the cure, after using the Sarsaparilla for six weeks, and taking in all less than one dozen bottles, that she now erjoys better health than for years previous to taking the Sarsaparilla.

My object in making this communication is, that all who New York, July 27, 1849.

me, gentlemen, yours, sincerely,
FERRIER NAZER, 82 Nassau st.
Messrs. A. B & D. Sands.
N. B. Fer a corroboration of these facts, apply to Mr. H.
McCune, at Messrs. Bowen & McNamce's store, 16 William

New Durham, N. J , June 30, 1849.

Pastor of the Buptist Church at the English Neighborhood. Bardstown, Ky., July 10, 1849.

and other inflammatory symptoms.

I send this statement as an set of justice, believing it to be my duty to encourage the suffering portion of the human family to use Sants' Sarsaparilla, which I believe has no parallel in the catalogue of medicine.

With feelings of lasting gratients, I remain your friend, SAMUEL P. HARGER.

Boston, Mass., August 31, 1849.

Gentlemen: Last spring I was attacked with rheumatism in the lower part of my body, extending down to my feet; and so severely was I affected, that I could not stand or move myself. I tried all the different medicines advertised for this disease, among which were several kinds of Sarsaparilla- but none of them did me my good, and I gave na li hepe of being cured, when a friend advised me to try Sanda' Sarsaparilla. I concented, not expecting it would cure me; but a'ter using twelve bottles I have the happiness of stating to you that the pain has left me. I can walk without any assistance, and I am guining in strength every day, which I have no doubt is owing satirely to the use of your Sarsaparilla. I send you this voluntary certificate, that the afflicted may know what medicine to use to alleviate their sufferings and effect a cure.

Yours, very truly,

JOHN BANVARD,

31 Chambers st.

Maracaibo, Venezuela, April 12, 1849.
GENTLEMEN: I consider it a duty due the public to make nown the great benefit I have received from using your

PARK EVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

T a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parkeville.

Hydropathic institute, held Fifth month 15th, 1850 maph. A Weder, M. D., was unanimously elected Resident Mysician in the place of Dr. Dexter, resigned.

Maving made various improvements, this institute is now pared to receive an additional number of patients; and om Dr. Weder's well-known skill and practical experience. Europe, (sequired under Vincens Preisentis, the found: the Hydropathic system) and for several years past in its country, and particularly in the city of Philadelphia, there he has had many parients,) the Managers believe as affilied will find him an able and an attentive physican.

tian.

The domestic department being under the charge of a Steward and Matron, will enable the Doctor to devote to the patients whatever time may be necessary. Application for admission to be made to SAMUEL WEBB, Secretary. Omce No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Logan square, Philadelphia.

General Description of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute.

Institute.

The main building is three stories high, standing back from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular grass plot in front, and contains thirty to forty rooms. The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with walks and plauted with trees, shrubs, &c. On the left of the entrance to these grounds is a cottage containing four rooms, used by male patients as a bathing house, with every convenience for "packing," bathing, &c.; on the right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant, stands a similar cottage, used by the ladies for similar purposes.

In the rear of the institute, at the distance of one hundred feet, are three other cottages, some eighty feet apart. One of these is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door; the other two are occupied by the servants.

The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages as well as into the main building, and all the waste water carried off by drains under ground.

THE WATER WORKS

THE WATER WORKS

Consist of a circular stone building, standing on the brow of a bill, surmounted by a large codar reservoir containing when burned barrels, brought from a never-failing spring of pure cold water in the side of the bill, by "a hydraulic stantly going, night and day, by the descent of the wa'er from the spring. The surplus water is carried from the reservoir to a fountain in the water works yard surrounded by weeping willows. In the first story of the water works is a circular room, containing the douche bath, which is a stream falling from a height of about thirty feet, and can be varied in sive from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter. Adj vining the douche room is a dreasing room, with marble tables, &c.; the rising douche (for the cure of piles, &c.) is one of the most complete contrivances of the kind, being entirely under the control of the patient using the same.

the same.

There are many other appliances, which can be better understood by a personal examination.

May 30. GLEN HAVEN WATER CURE

THIS Establishment, having been completely refitted this winter, is now ready for the reception of visiters. It is beautifully situated among the hills at the head of Skaneateles lake, is supplied with the purest of water, and amole in quantity. Skaneateles lake, is supplied with the purest of water, and ample in quantity.

It is easy of access. Persons from New York, Boston, Albany, or Buffalo, can be brought by railroad, and steamboat on Skaneateles lake, to the CURE, and from the southern part of the State can reach it by the Binghamton and Gien Haven stage. Persons withing to bring horses and carriages can have them kept in our stables, which are new and commodious, and the guests in our Cure will receive every attention.

Gien Haven, Scott, Cortland Co., N. Y., April, 1850.

April 25—3m

CLEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLISH-

CLEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLISH-MENT.

THE above Establishment, having been put in fine order, it may commencing its third season. The srecess which has attended it thus far gives bright hopes for the future, and enables the subscriber to say with condia me, it all who wish to make a practical application of the Hydropathic or Water Cure treatment, that they can pursue it here under the most favorable anspices for the removal of disease. The location, although in the immediate vicinity of one of the most beautiful cities in the Union, is still very retired. A fine bowling saloon was created the past season, to which patients can have access for exercise and amusement. All patients will be required to furnish three comforters, two large woollen blankets, two coarse cotton sheets, one coarse linen sheet, and six towels.

The price for board, medical advice, and all ordinary attendance of nurses, is \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per week, payable weekly. Persons in indigent circumstances, and coming well recommended, will in some cases be taken at reduced prices, provided they are willing to take second-rate rooms.

All communications must be rost paid.

T. T. NEELYE, M. D., Proprietor.

Cleveland, May, 1800.—May 30—2m

G. W. SEATON,

G. W. SEATON, A TTORNEY and Connector at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care in this and the adjoining counties.

Youngstown, Mahoning Co., O. May 9-1y

ENGLISH FREE LABOR PRINTS.

A LARGE assortment, just received by GEORGE W.
TAYLOR, northwest corner of Fifth and Cherry N. B. This establishment is devoted to the products of compensated labor, and a large variety of Dry Goods and Groceries are here provided for those who really wish to be some slaveholders.

6th mo. 12th—1mo.

WHEELAN & WOOD, WHERLAN
WHOLESALE and Retail Root and Shoe Manufacturers, sign of the BIG RED BOOT, No. 39 Lower Market, south side, two doors west of Sycamore street, Cincinnati—Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Paim Leaf Hate, &c.
J. P. WHELLAN.
May 23—1y
A. WOOD.

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH.

OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND,

OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND.

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERSE OF

THE GENUINE TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA.

OLD Dr. Townsend is now about seventy years of age, and
has long been known as the Author and Discoverer of
the genuine original "Townsend Sarsaparilla" Being
poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which
means it has been kept out of market, and the sal a dreumscribed to those only who had proved its worth and known
its value. It had resched the ears of many, nevertheless, as
those persons who had been healed of sore disea es, and
saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful
healing power. This

Grand and Unequalled Preparation

Cure of Innumerable Diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side, in its favor, by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of Consumption, Dyspepsia, and Liver Complaint, and in Rheumatism, Scrofula, and Piles Costiveness, all Ortaneous Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and all affections arising from

Impurity of the Blood.

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other diseases, as spinel irritation, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, awooring, epilept fits, convulsions, &c.
is not this, then,
The Medicine you Pre-eminently Need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's ferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be Compared with the Old Dr.'s, ecause of one Grand Fact, that the one is Incapable of De